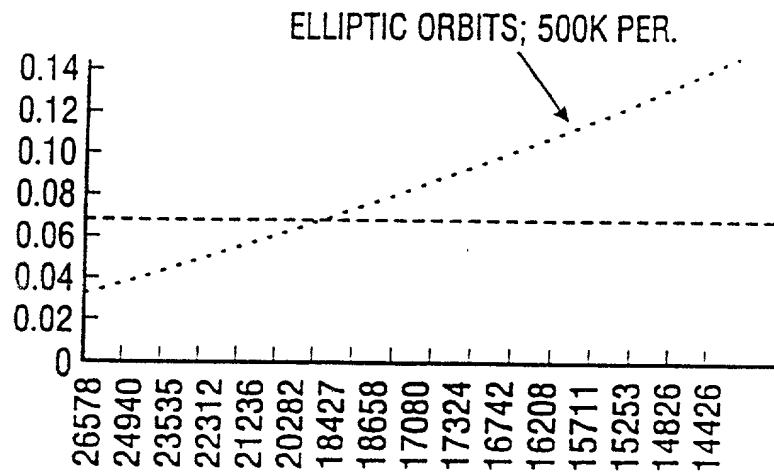
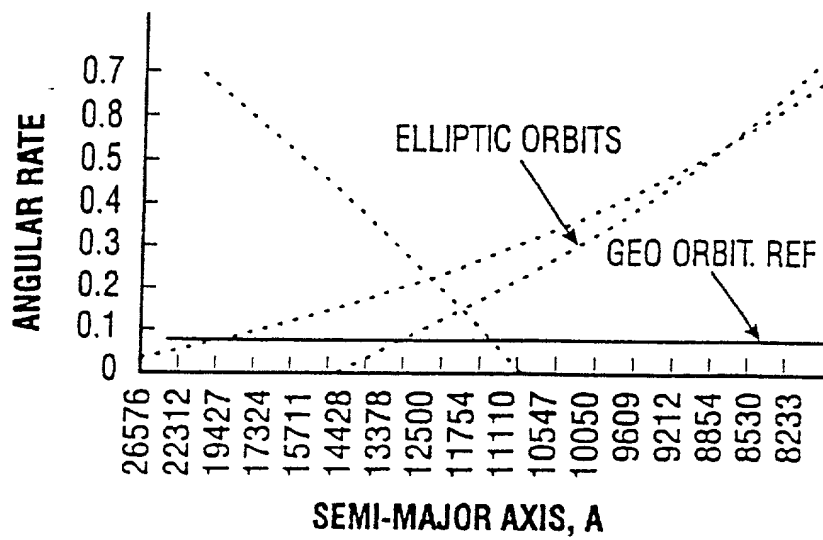
**FIG. 1**

**FIG. 1A**

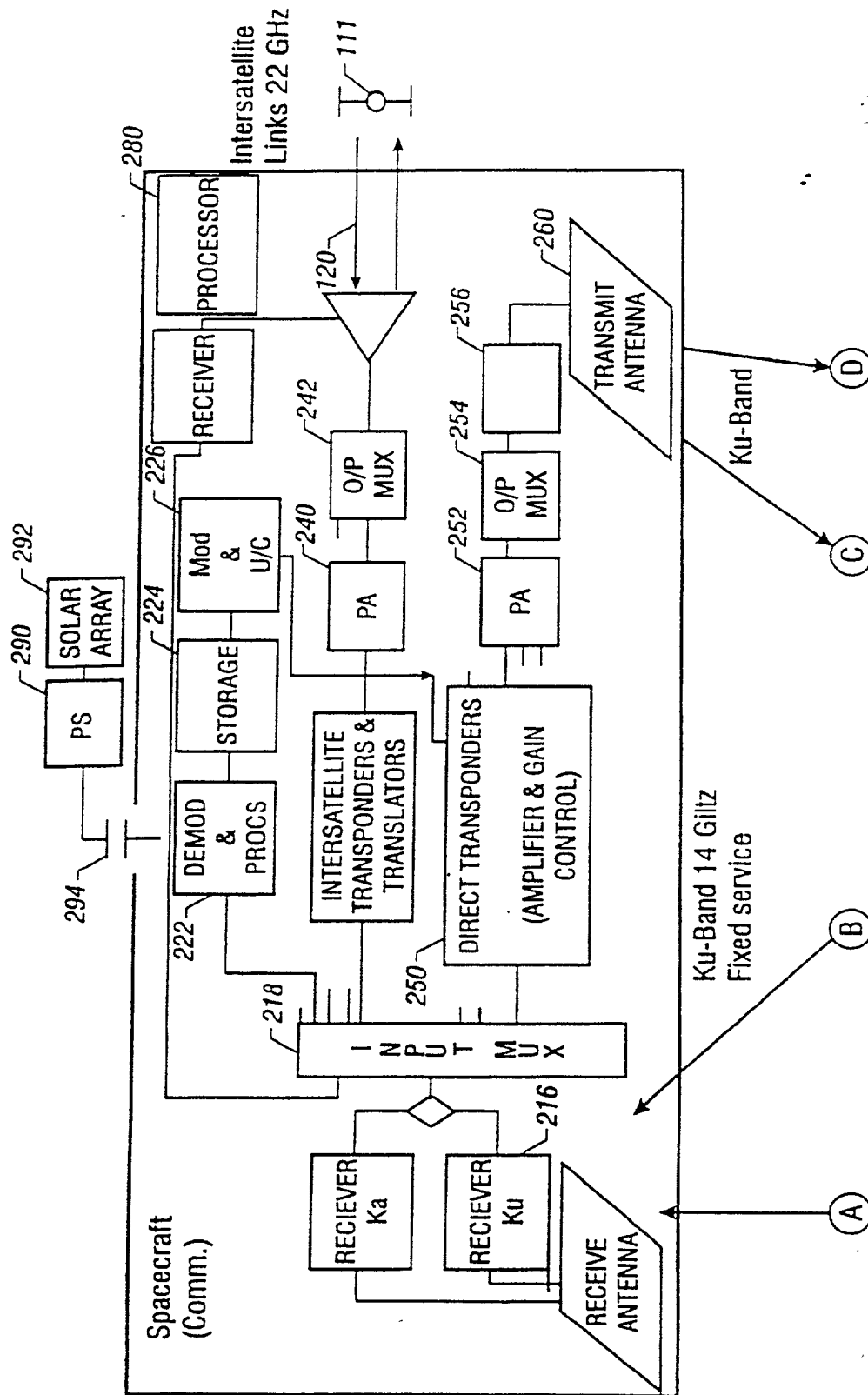


FIG. 2A

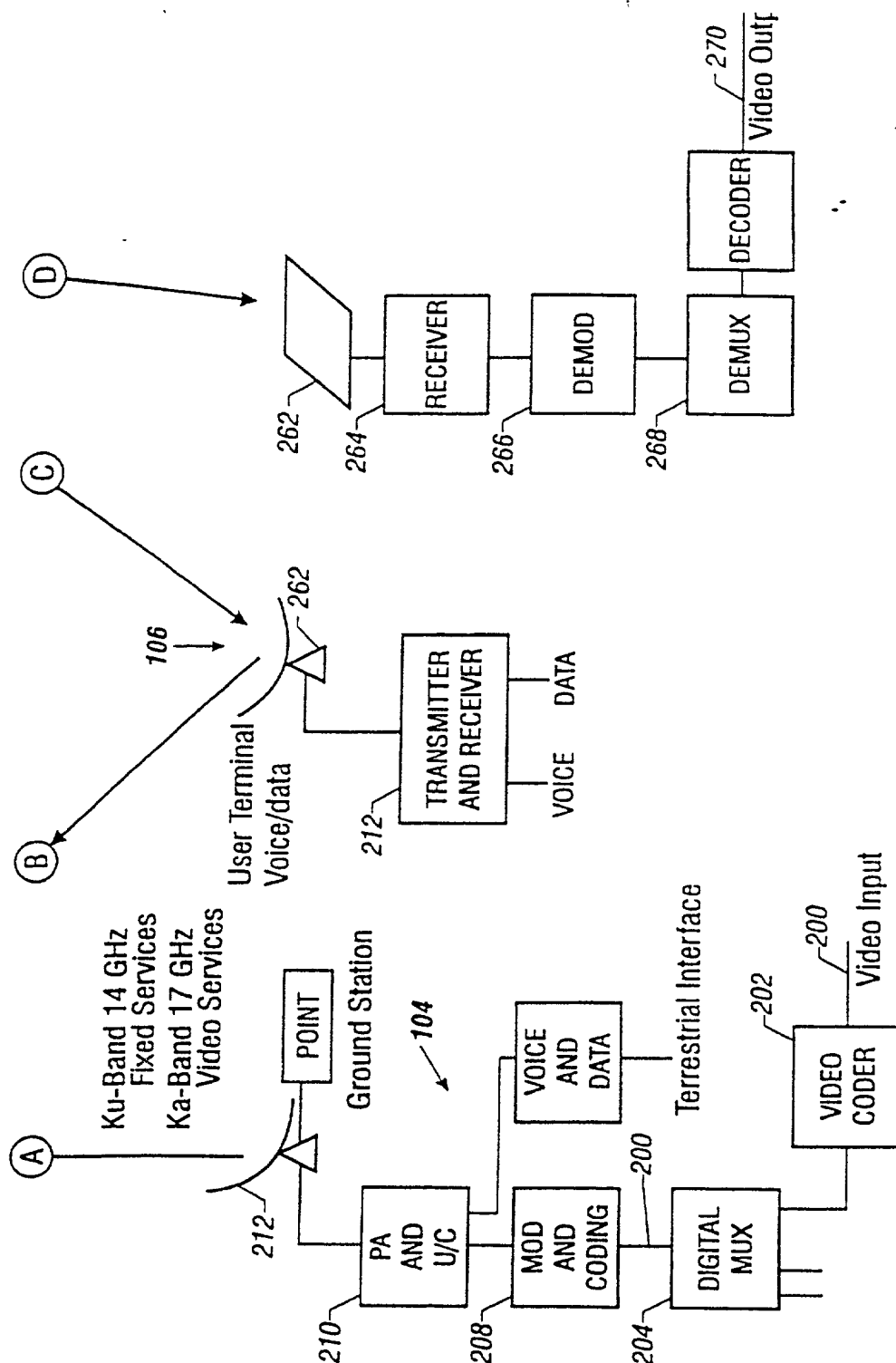


FIG. 2B

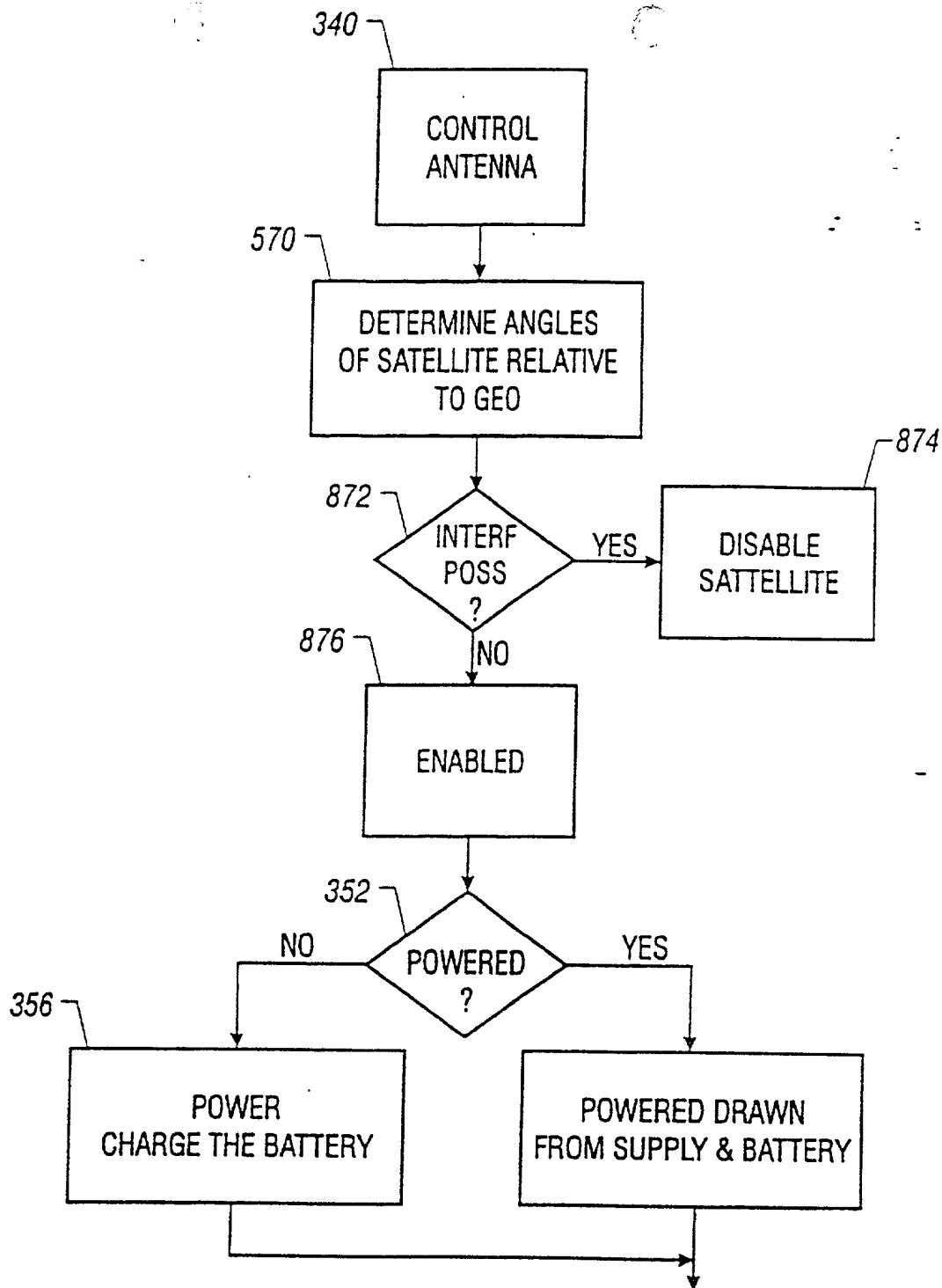


FIG. 2C

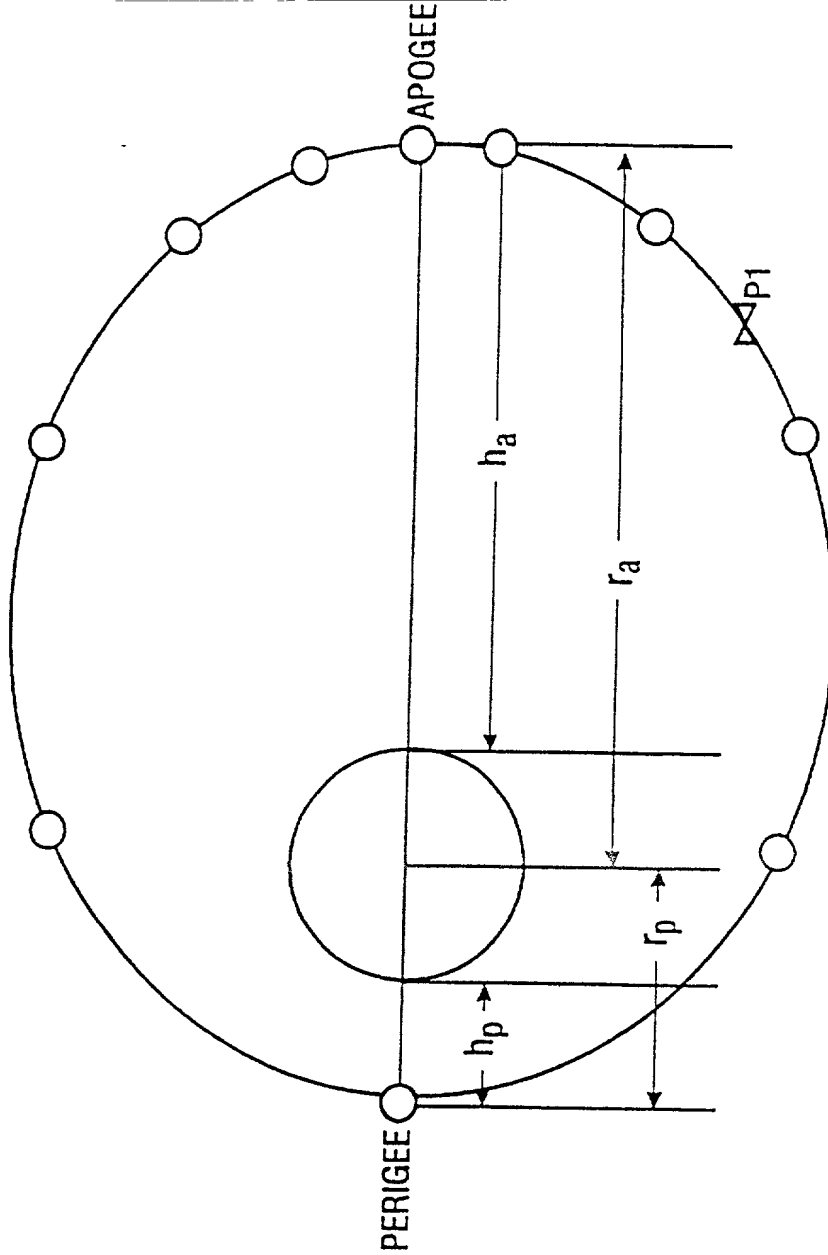


FIG. 3

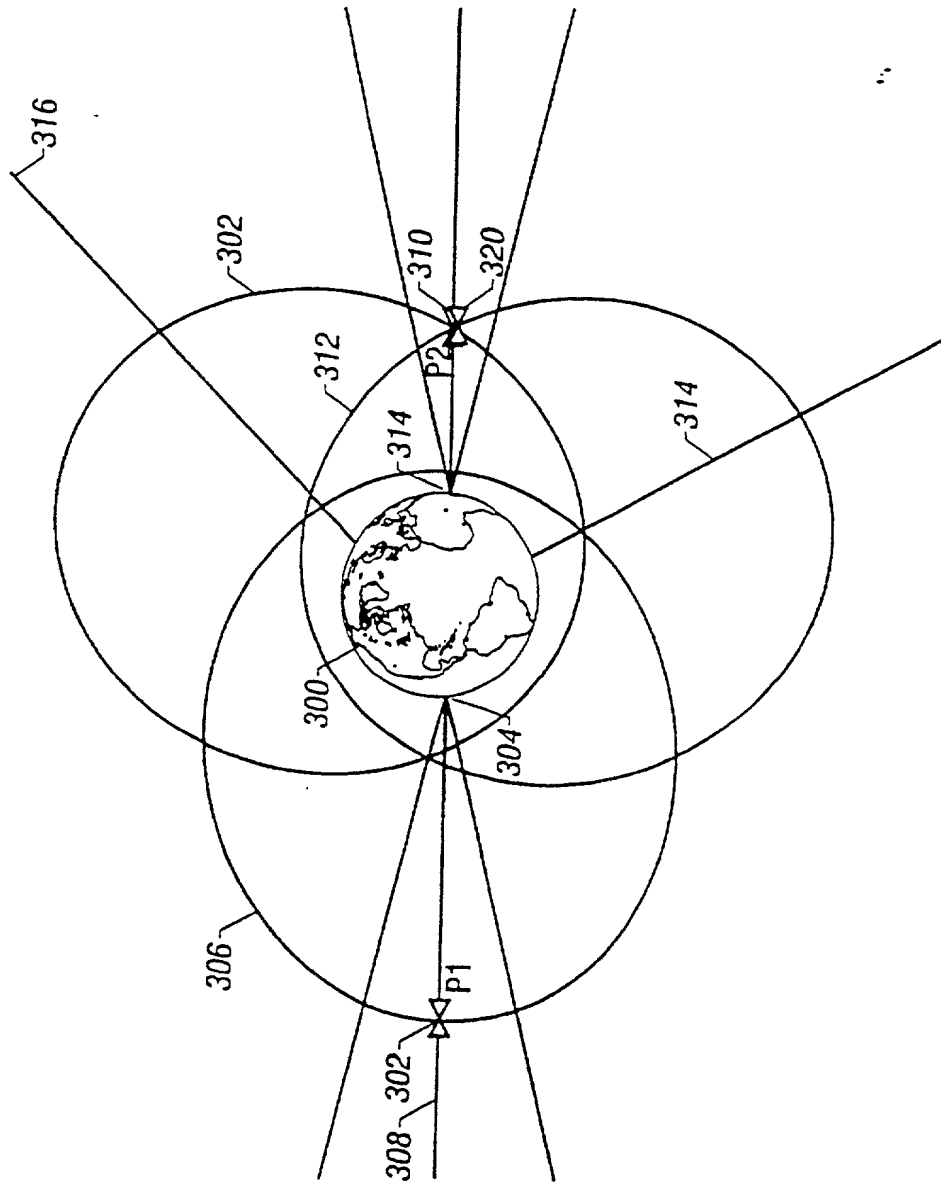


FIG. 4A

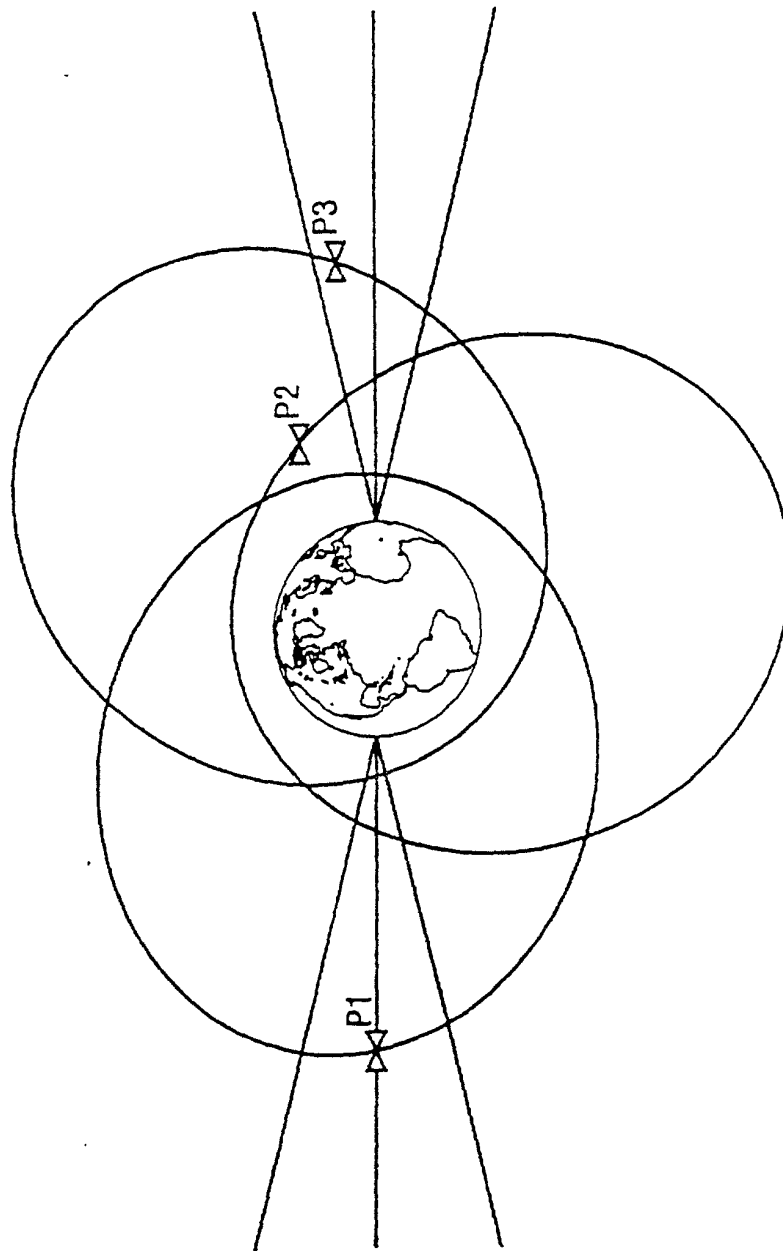


FIG. 4B

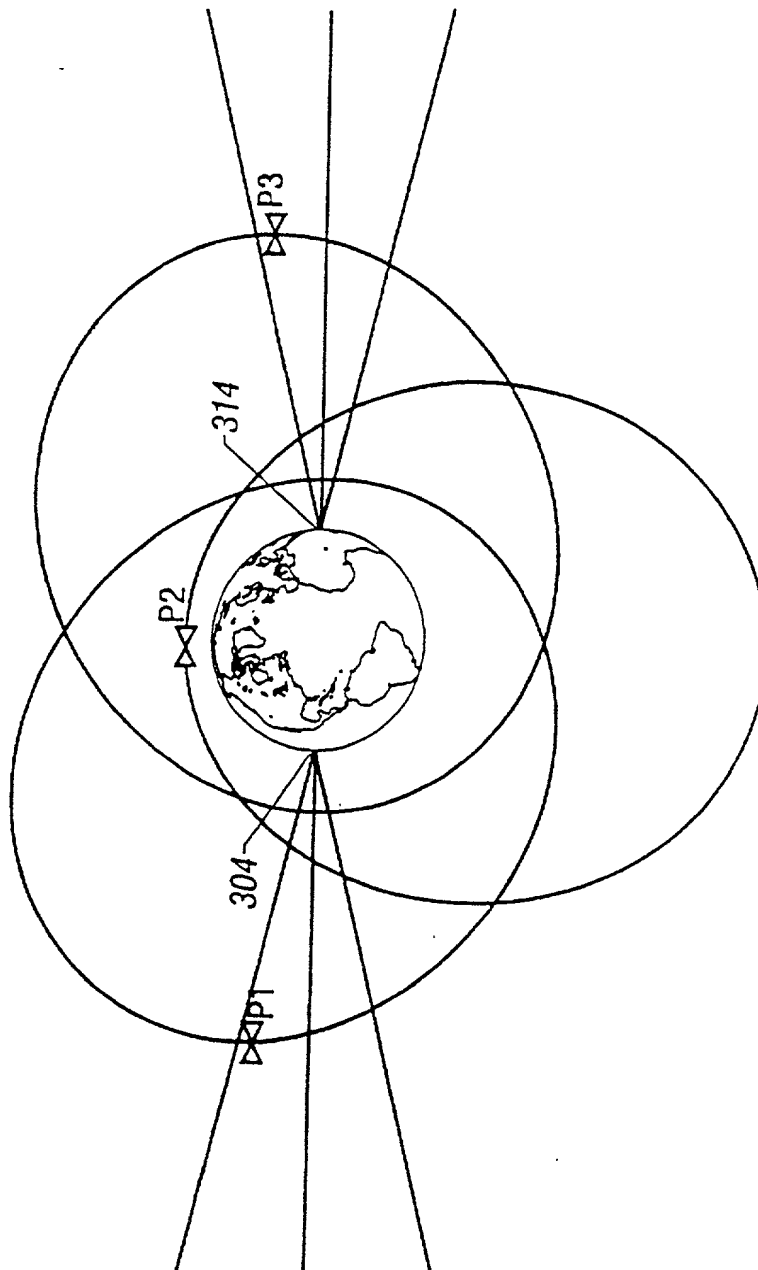


FIG. 4C

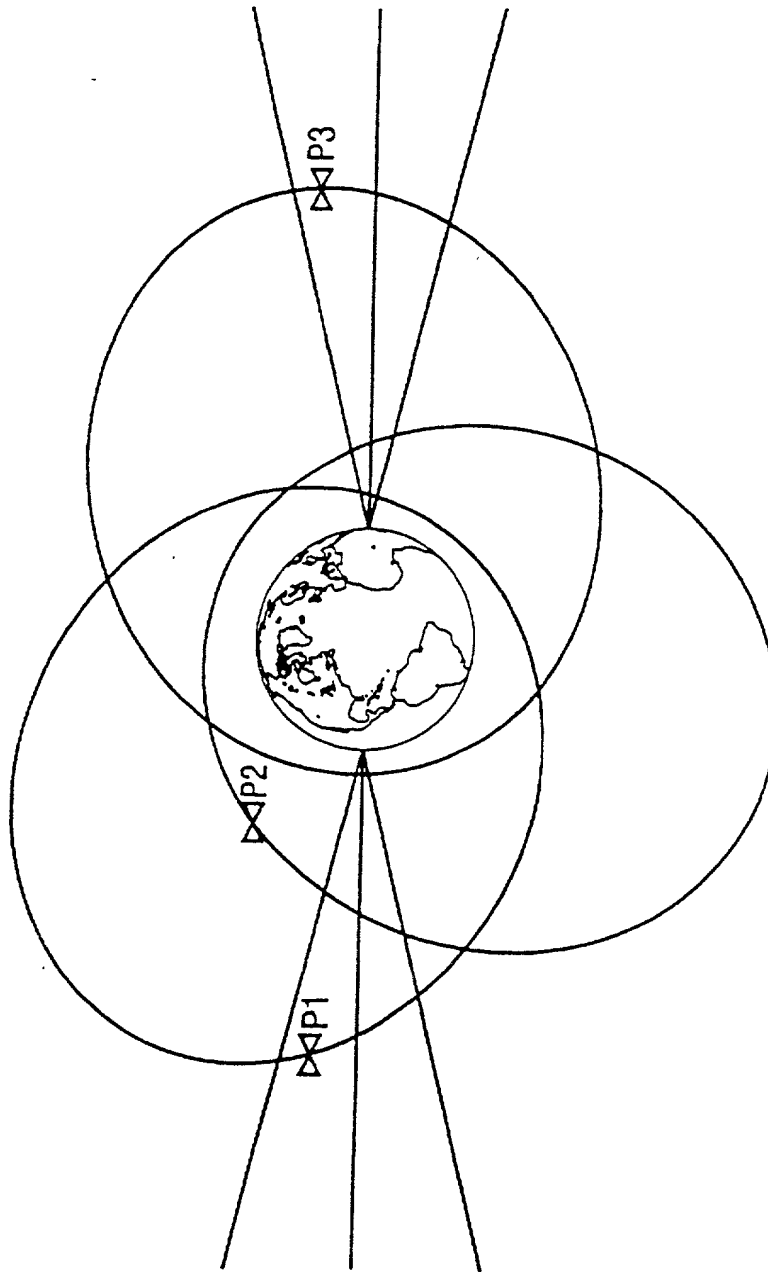


FIG. 4D

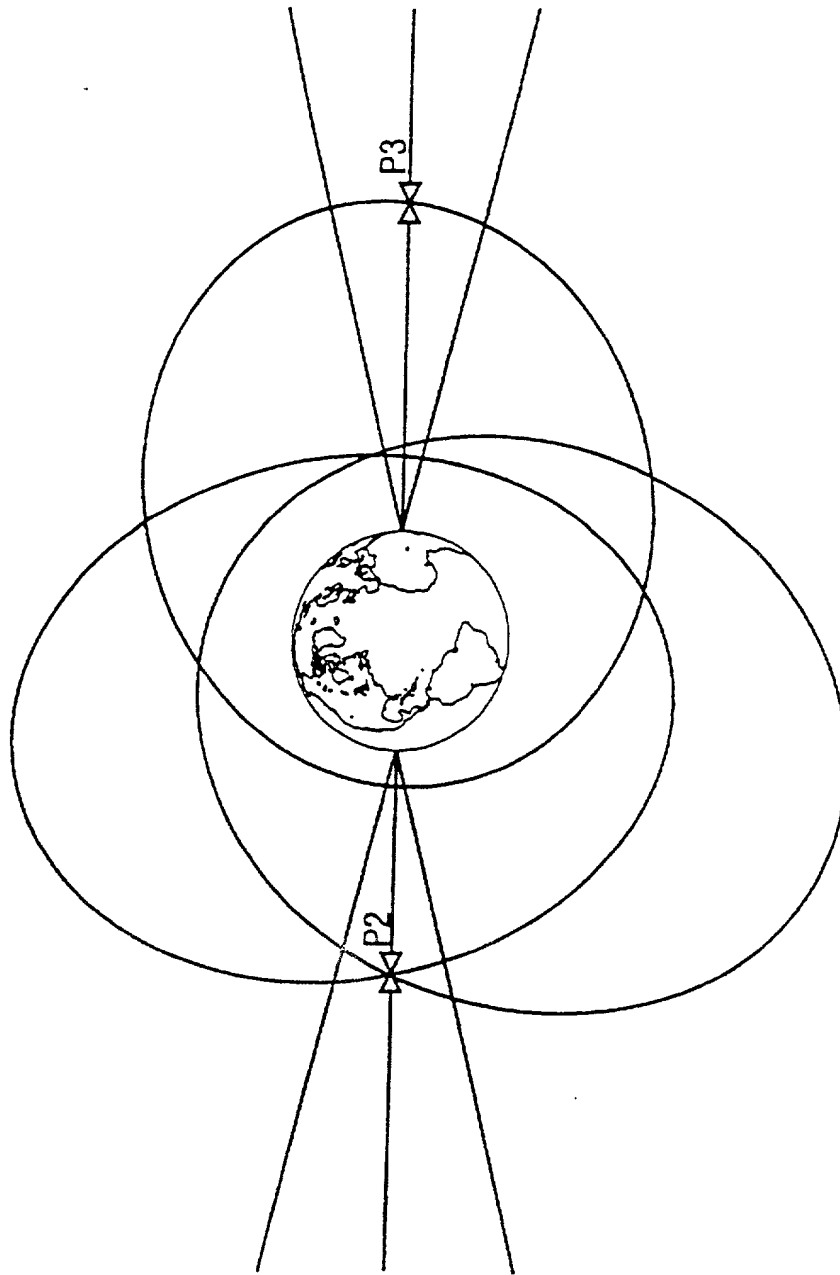


FIG. 4E

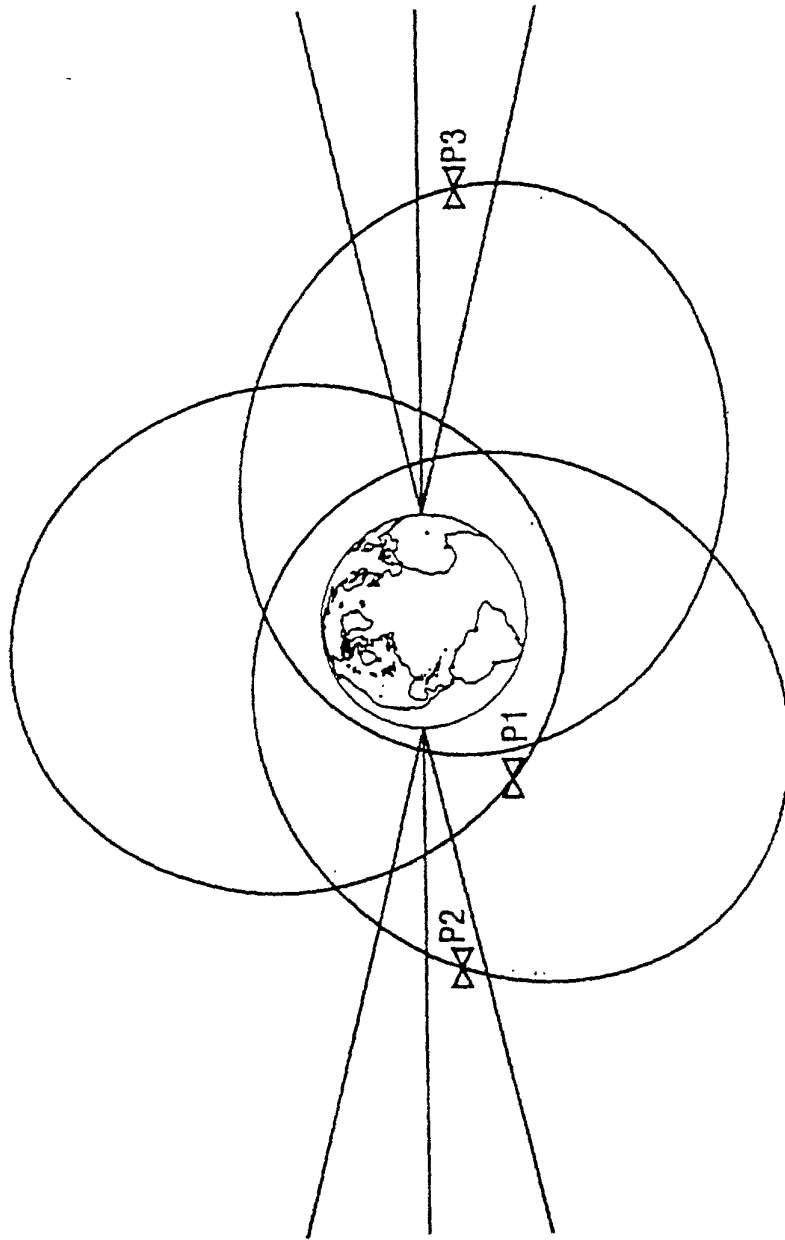


FIG. 4F

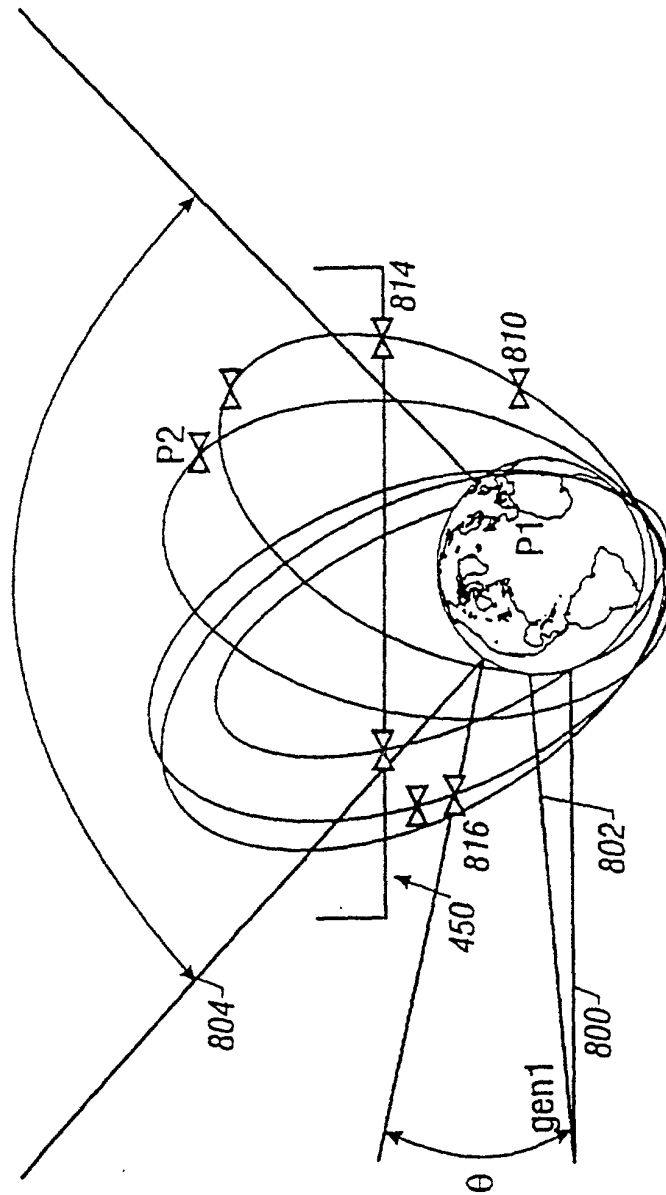


FIG. 4G

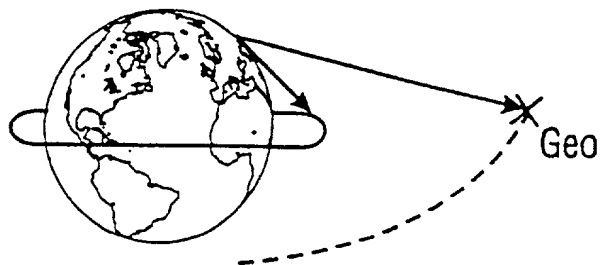
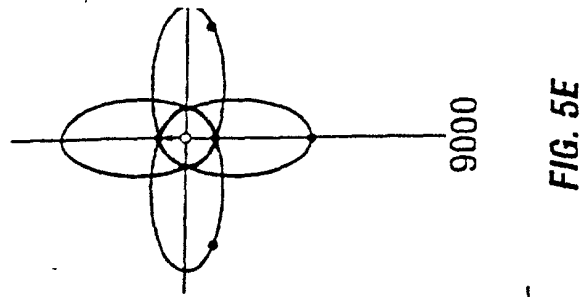
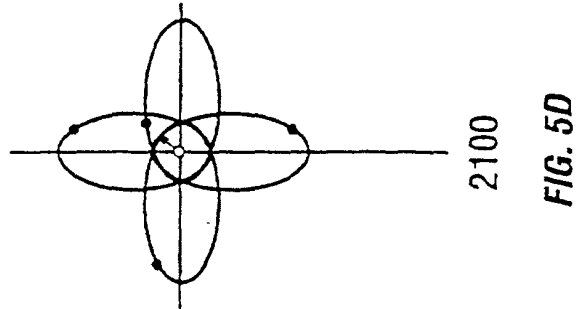
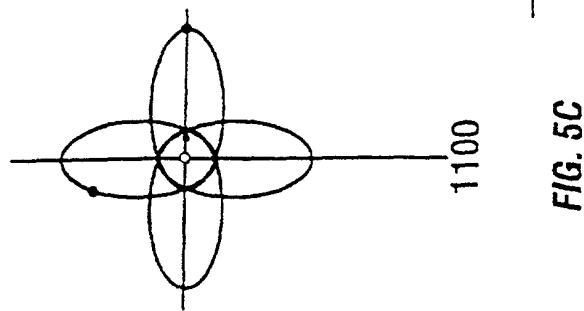
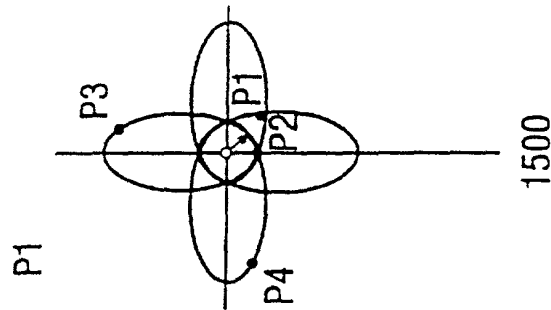
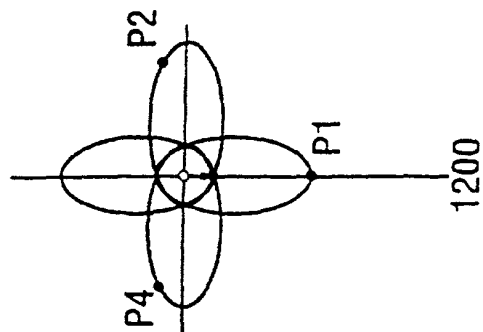


FIG. 4H



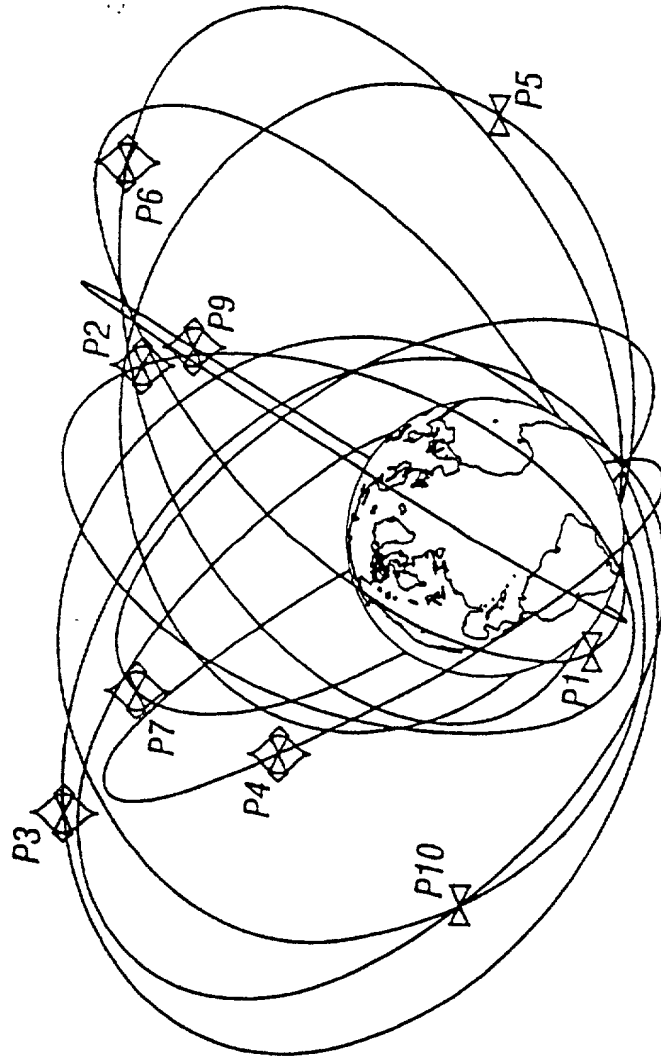


FIG. 6



FIG. 7A

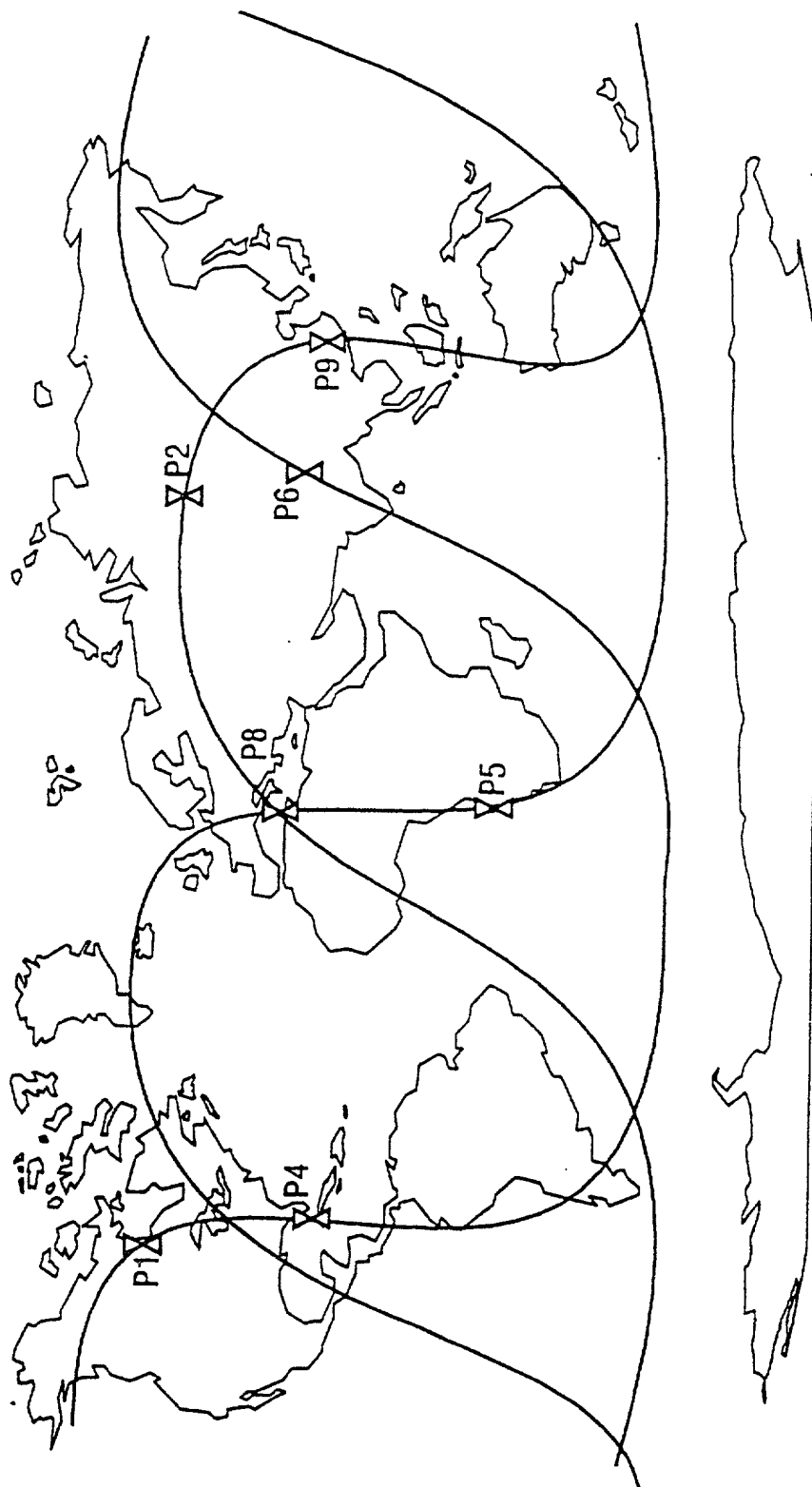


FIG. 7B

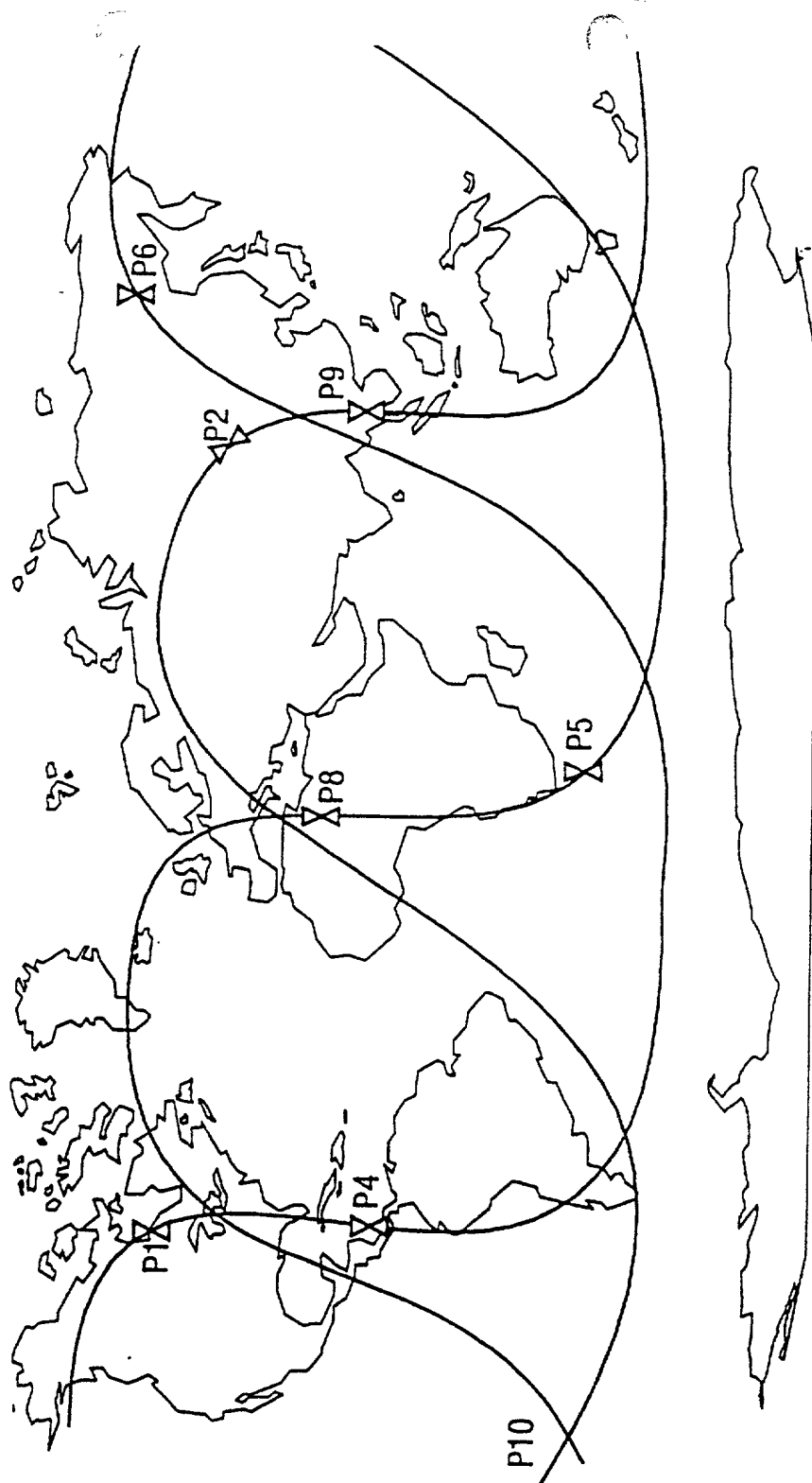


FIG. 7C

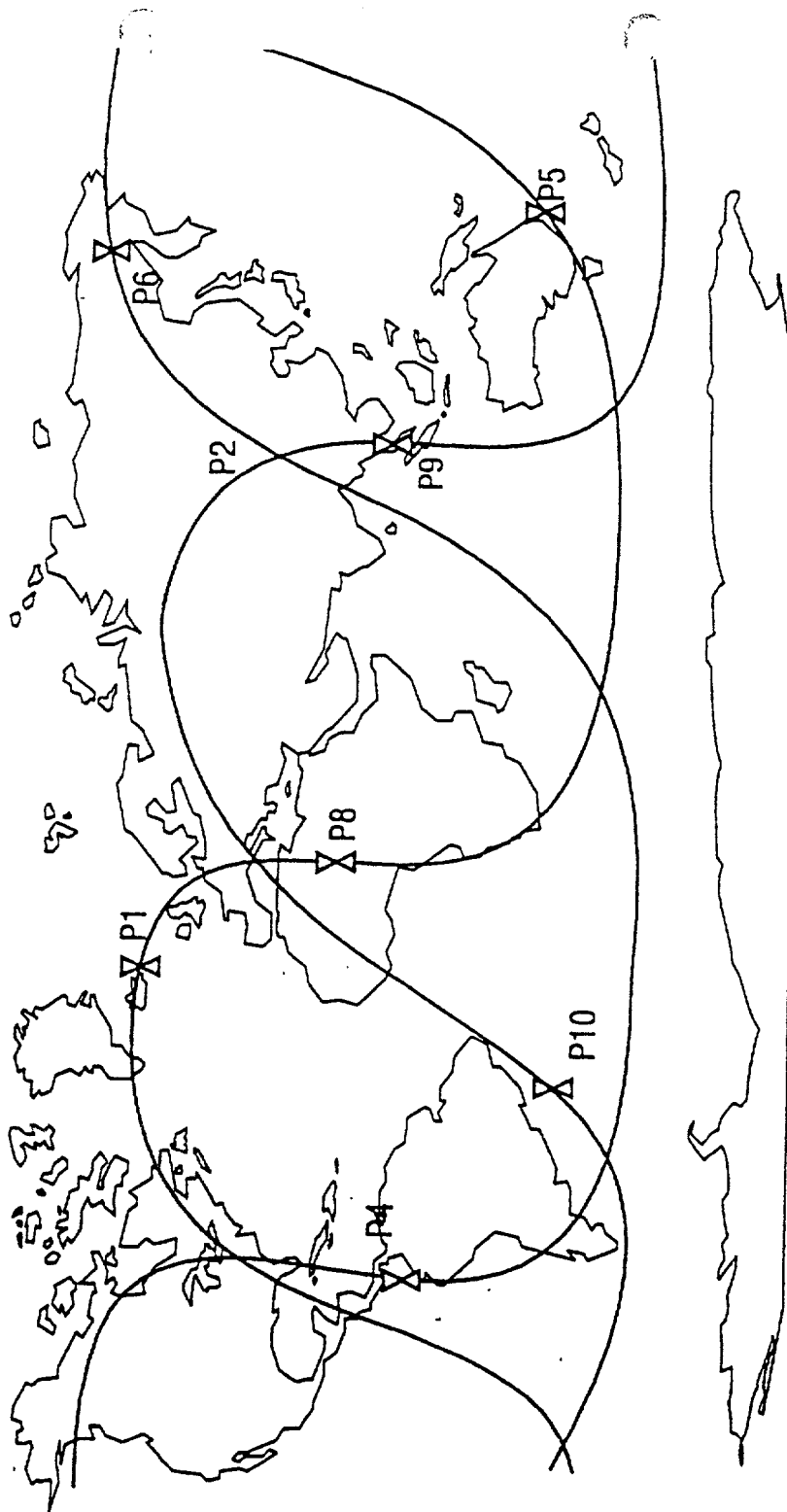


FIG. 7D

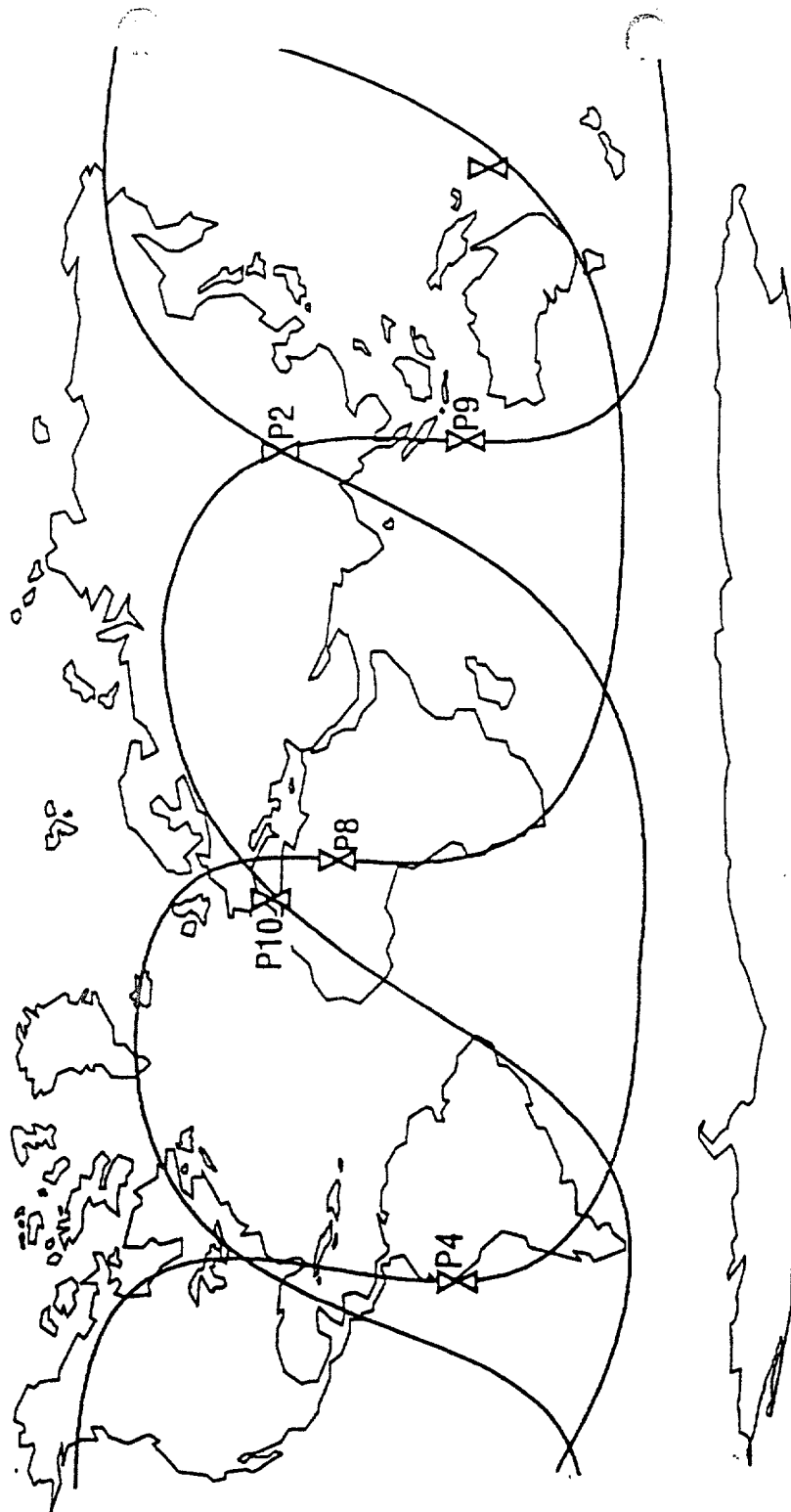
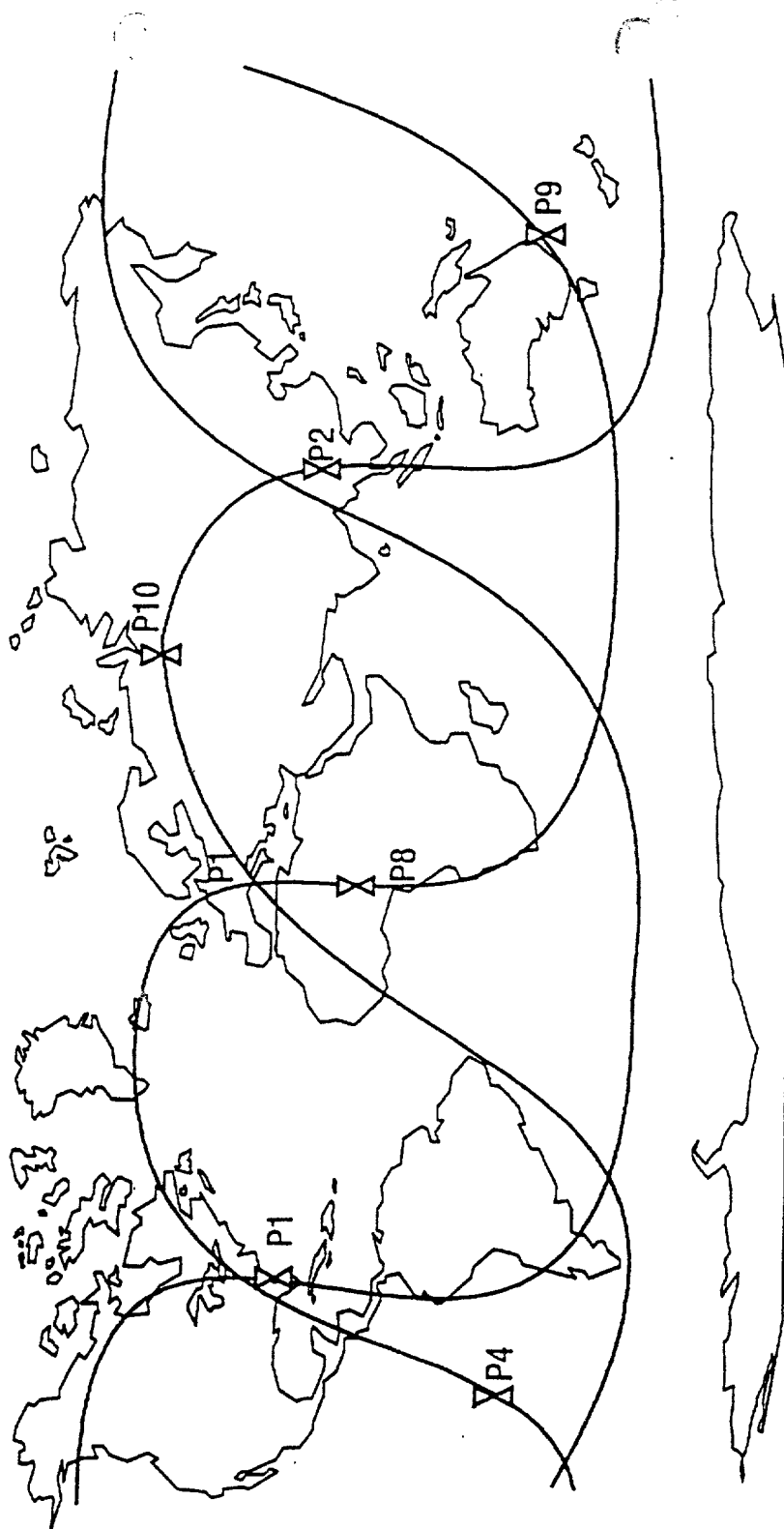


FIG. 7E



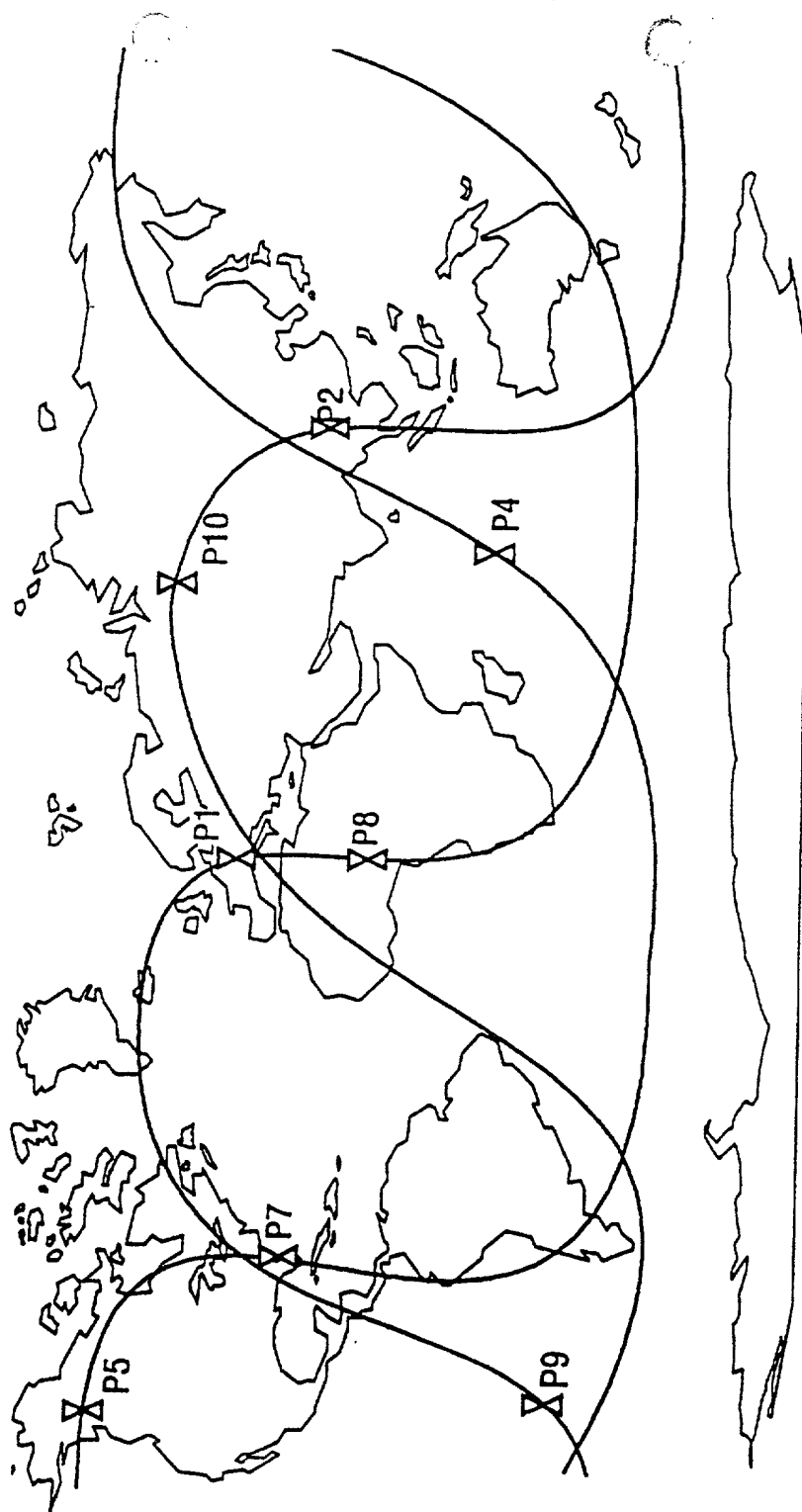


FIG. 7G

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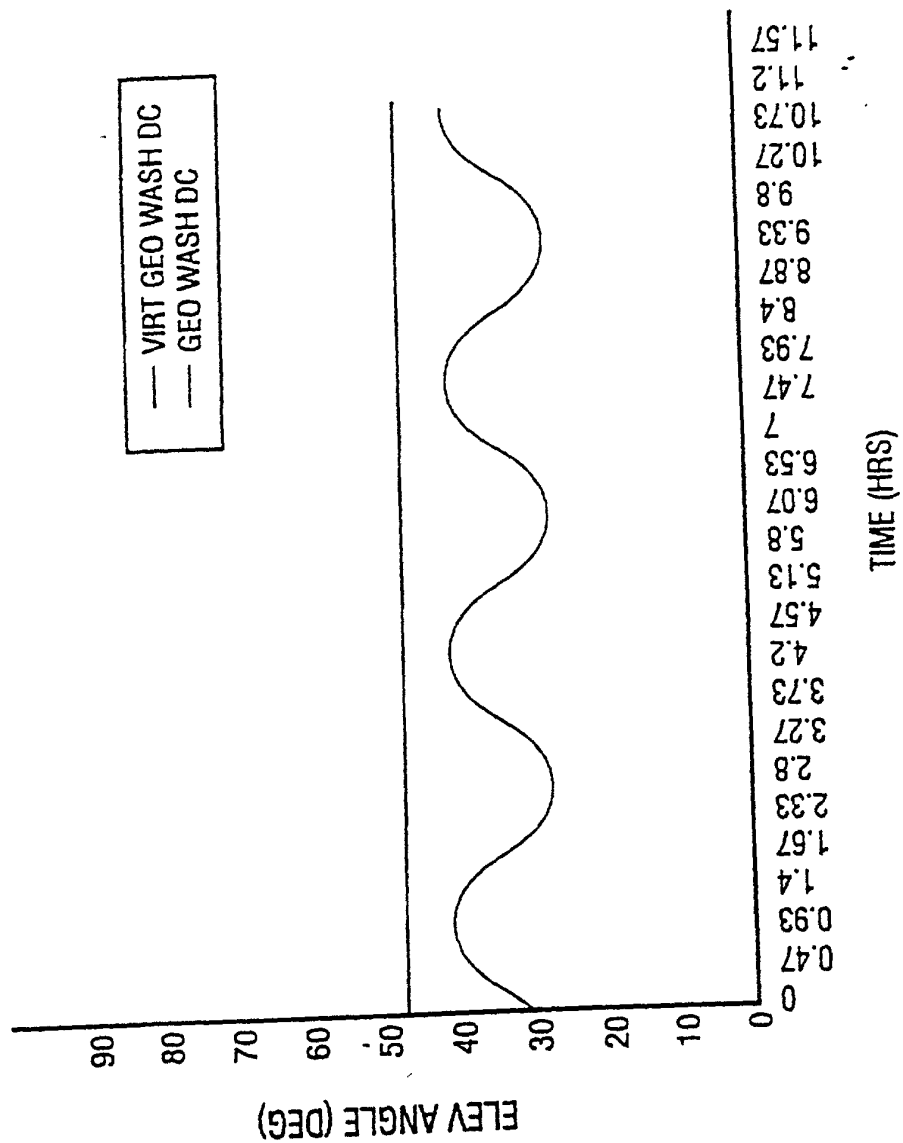
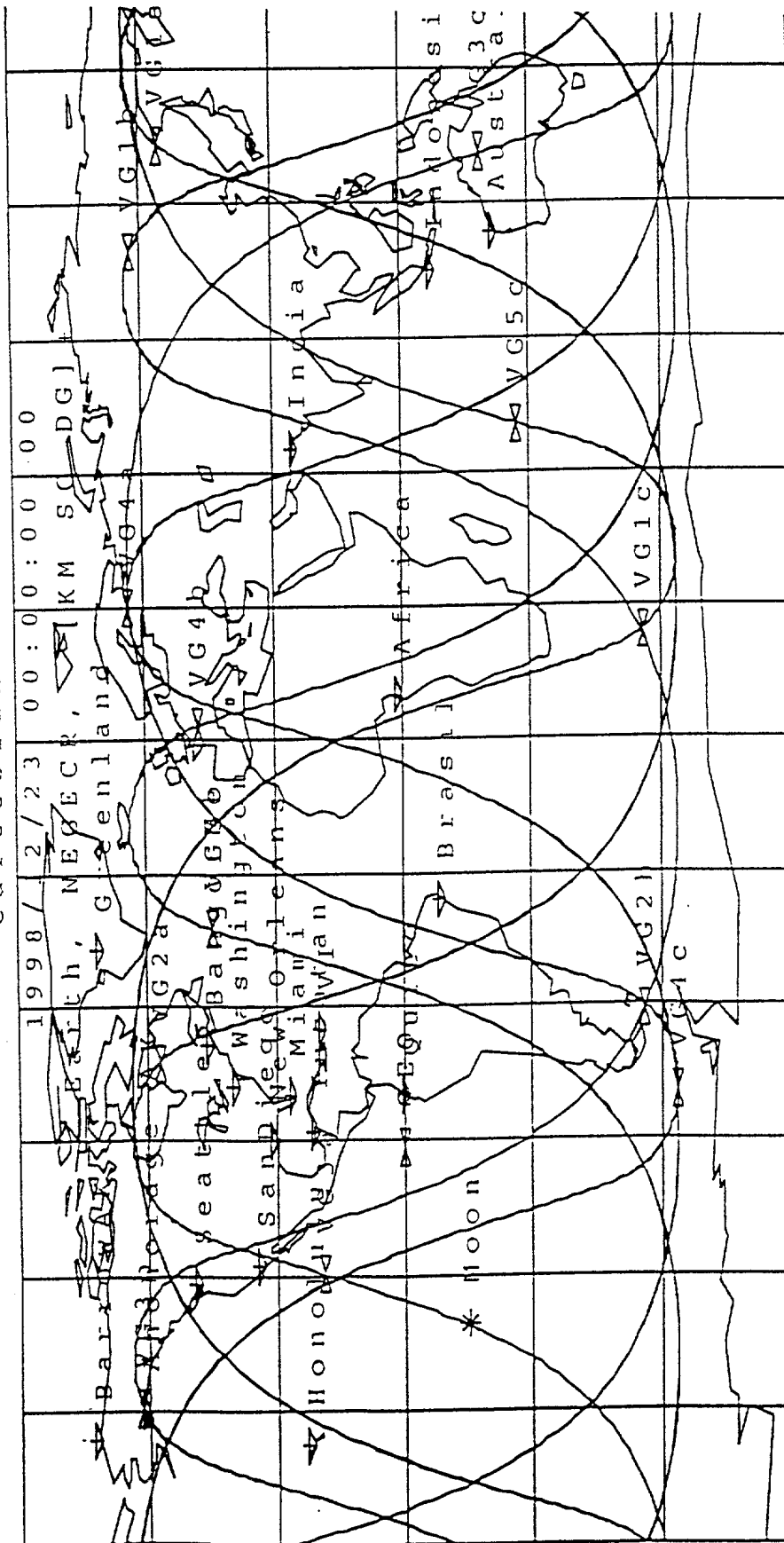


FIG. 8

FIG. 9

Cartesian View



Virtual-GEO Constellation Showing 3 Distinct Ground Tracks, with 5 Satellites in Each Track.

All satellites have 8-hr periods (Mean Motion = 3). Eccentricity of each satellite is 0.66. Two ground tracks have apogees in the Northern Hemisphere; One NH ground track is designed to serve Alaska, Western US, Western Canada, Western Europe, West Africa, China & India - the other NH track is designed for Eastern US and Canada, Central America, Eastern Europe, Africa, India and China. The third ground track with apogees in the Southern Hemisphere serves South America, South Africa, Australia and New Zealand.

FIG. 9